

# The Lexington Gazette.

VOLUME 99. NUMBER 49

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1903

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## Fraternal Orders.

Mountain City Lodge, No. 67, Ancient York Masons, meets 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Masonic Hall, J. Will Moore, W. M., A. T. Shields, Sec'y.

Rockbridge Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, W. E. Quisenberry, N. G. J. V. Grinstead, K. R. S.

Lexington Lodge, No. 66, K. of P., meets every Tuesday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, L. C. Houser, C. C. J. V. Grinstead, K. R. S.

Natural Bridge Council, No. 929, Royal Arcanum, meets 1st and 3rd Friday nights in each month. A. W. Mansple, Regent, James Withrow, Sec'y.

Leo Jackson Council, No. 82, Junior Order American Mechanics, meets every 2nd and 4th Friday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall, J. P. Birmingham, C. C. D. B. Grinstead, Sec'y.

Liberty Lodge, No. 2, Daughters of Rebekah, meets every Monday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Miss Anna Beeton, N. G. Mr. E. N. Boogher, Sec'y.

## Professional Caros.

GREENLEE D. LETCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEXINGTON, VA.

Notary Public.

PAUL M. PENICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

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J. PRESTON MOORE, FRANK MOORE, Late Clerk Rockbridge County Court.

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New York Life

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Fidelity & Deposit Company OF MARYLAND.

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Handbills,

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Cards,

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and every species of printing satisfactorily done at the

Lexington Gazette

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**OVERCOATS**  
FOR  
**Men**  
AND  
**Boys**  
**THE BEST**  
AT  
**Lowest Prices**  
**THE GREATEST**  
**Assortment**  
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WEINBERGS,  
Opposite Postoffice.

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**CIDER MILLS, COPPER KETTLES**  
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You can't afford to be without an outfit to save this year's Apple Crop. Ask to see one of our  
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most useful article of its kind you ever saw. A few more  
**FREEZERS and LAWN MOWERS** left that we are closing out at a **PRICE**.

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**COME AND SEE**  
**Stoves**  
AND  
**Fixtures**  
Car of Heating Stoves and Stove Fixtures just in.  
**Prices Right.**  
Come and get your Drill Repairs and save money.



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**SPOT CASH**  
FOR  
**Railway Ties, Lumber and Bark.**  
Will inspect lumber at your station, and will pay cash when loaded, or will buy your timber on the stump. We have constantly on hand car oak and switch tie bills we want to place with you.  
Call on or write us.

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**FERTILIZER LIME.**  
It may be too early to buy, but it is not too early to begin to think about your Fertilizer FOR NEXT SPRING.

Our booklet tells you all about PATENT PROCESS FERTILIZER LIME. May we send it to you?

**Rockbridge Lime & Stone Co.**  
LEXINGTON, VA.  
Nov. 11, 1903.

**A Toothsome Rib Roast**  
is always a piece de resistance to any dinner—one never wearies of it who boasts a healthy appetite. But the beef must be first quality, and it is our boast that such we serve at this meat emporium. All our meats stand on par with our beef roasts—and that's saying a good deal.  
We buy Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs, Country Produce and Hides.

**R. S. Bruce,**  
Corner Main and Washington Sts.

**DO YOU GET UP**  
**WITH A LAME BACK?**  
**Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.**  
Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is a wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent bottle of Swamp-Root is sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

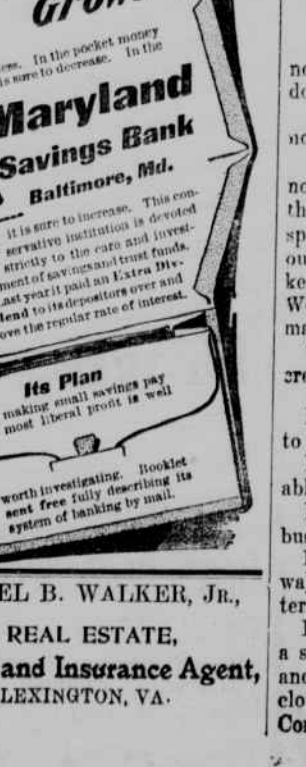
**GOOD AND BAD MEMORIES.**  
Why Persons Forget Some Things and Remember Others.  
Good memory is a subject regarding which a good deal of nonsense is habitually talked. We often hear people say that they have a good memory for certain things, but a bad one for other things. This I believe to be a delusion. A man's memory may be good or it may be bad, but it cannot well be good for one thing and bad for another thing. It might as well be said that a bottle was good for holding brandy, but bad for holding whisky. In the case of a feeble intellect all its faculties will be feeble—memory, judgment and all the rest—but they will not be feeble for one purpose and vigorous for another purpose. The fact is that our memory is in itself equally powerful or feeble for all purposes, but we remember best those things which interest us most and so say that we have good memories for such things, while we forget those things which do not interest us, and we say accordingly that we have bad memories for those things. Horace Walpole used to say that his memory was all retentive as to the names of persons and of places, but that it was absolutely impotent in regard to dates. It has been said of him by Macaulay, I think—that he could tell you the name of the granddaddy of King Ethelwald, but that he could not tell you whether she lived in the year 500 or in the year 1500. The truth was that he took an interest in names and genealogies, but none in dates. Similarly in his introduction to "Anne of Geierstein" Scott aptly says: "I have through life been entitled to adopt old Beattie of Melkildale's answer to his parish minister when the latter was eulogizing him with respect to the same faculty. 'No, doctor,' said the honest border laird, 'I have no command of my memory; it retains only what happens to hit my fancy, and like enough, sir, if you were to preach to me for a couple of hours on end I might be unable at the close of the discourse to remember one word of it.' Perhaps there are few men whose memory serves them with equal fidelity as to many different classes of subjects, but I am sorry to say that while mine has rarely failed me as to any snatch of verse or trait of character that had once interested my fancy it has generally been a frail support not only as to names and dates and other minute technicalities of history, but as to many more important things."

No, it is pretty certain that we have not got good memories for this and bad memories for that in any other sense than that we remember that which interests us not.—Notes and Queries.

**Overdressed For His Part.**  
A justice of the peace who exercised the functions of that office in a city where such officials are permitted great latitude had before him a suspicious character arraigned upon a charge of vagrancy. The prisoner, who was quite well dressed, secured the services of a lawyer in court to defend him. The man pleaded not guilty, and the lawyer in concluding his remarks said: "What, your honor, that man a vagrant? Oh, no! I insist upon his discharge. Why, see the good clothes he is wearing!" "Yes, I see them," replied the justice, "and in consequence of their excellent condition I shall discharge him on the charge of vagrancy and bind him over for simple larceny."

**James' Reminder.**  
A west of England clergyman, having allowed his church to get into a bad state of disrepair, was ordered to restore it. He commenced with the sounding board over the pulpit, and after putting it right he called in his coachman with a view to testing it and made a speech from the pulpit. "How does that sound, James?" "It sounds very well, master. I heard every word," replied the coachman. "Now, James, you change places with me and say something." James at once entered the pulpit and said very distinctly and even emphatically: "I haven't had any wages for a month. How does that sound, sir?"—Tit-Bits.

**Where Money Grows**  
In the pocket money is sure to decrease. In the Maryland Savings Bank it is sure to increase. This conservatively managed institution is devoted entirely to the care and investment of your money and is free from the speculative and speculative risks of other banks.



**Samuel B. Walker, Jr.,**  
**REAL ESTATE,**  
**Rental and Insurance Agent,**  
LEXINGTON, VA.

## ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

The Way Some Names Are Maltreated on the Other Side.

We usually laugh at the foreigner's efforts to master the pronunciation of our mother tongue, but most of us are not without doubt when we come to pronounce certain proper nouns. Any number of surnames and geographical names receive as many as four different renderings, and it is quite impossible to persuade any one that his or her way is not the correct one. Some surnames are so malterated as to be quite unrecognizable from the spelling. No wonder the average individual finds an English dictionary indispensable.

Probably the most remarkable quartet are Colquhoun, Marjoribanks, Cholmondeley and Bagshot. They look much less impressive when spelled as pronounced—Colquhoun, Marshbanks, Chumley and Bajot. Phonetic spelling deprives many names of their terror. That awful name Geoghegan would be more simply Gagan, Ruthven would be Riven and Cockburn Koburn.

Some people are much annoyed if they are not addressed in their own special way. Mr. St. John likes to be called Sinjin, but as a geographical term he does not mind your saying Saint John. Anstruther is doubtful, but often shortens into Anster. The "Macs" also are very susceptible regarding their surnames. If you want to be friends with Macleod and Maclean call them Maklodd and Maklane, and if you have intentions regarding Mr. Strachan's daughter don't call him Strakan if you value your chances, but Strawn. Following these good intentions, you must address Beauclerk as Beauclaire and Beauvoir as Beever.

In case you ever move in ambassadorial circles or make friends on the Riviera, don't forget the Baron de Longueville is called Loneville. M. St. Cyr will answer you if you say Sancer. Markyavee will be as near as you can get to Machiavelli, but possibly you may be able to avoid this distinguished personage. A couple of "Saints" are rather puzzling. St. Clare should be rendered Sinclair, and if you would win a smile of approval pronounce St. Leger Sellinger or Sellegier. Duchesne has such an awe inspiring appearance it is a pity we must pronounce it Dukarn. Heathcote is shortened into Hethcut, and Dillwyn has quite an Irish flavor when pronounced Dillon.

Desquenes is not so difficult as it looks. Dekane would pass muster, and you may also across Dekann. Regarding Charteris and Sands, you will win approval in high society if you stick to Charters and Sands, and those individuals known as Jervis, Berkeley and Derby like to hear the first "e" turned into "ah." Why, it is difficult to say.—London Tit-Bits.

**Didn't Eat Pork.**  
It happened in a crowded railway carriage. A very fat and bumptious man was making a general nuisance of himself to the other occupants of the carriage, explaining in a loud voice his cuteness and success in most things. Some of the people in the carriage smiled pityingly, but one solemn individual eyed the fat boaster with a stony and immovable stare. The latter at last became uneasy under this unwinking scrutiny and, turning to the man, said blusteringly: "Well, what yer looking at me like that for? Want to eat me?" "No," was the crushing rejoinder. "I'm a Hebrew."—London Answers.

**Willing to Do His Part.**  
An old farmer, says the St. James Budget, once took tea with a former Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig castle, his grace's Drumfrieshire estate. His first cup of tea was gone almost before the duchess had poured it out. Again and again his cup was passed along to the head of the table. At the sixteenth cup the duchess became uneasy about the supply on hand. "How many cups do you take, John?" she asked. "How many do ye gie?" John asked calmly.

**Alphabetically Answered.**  
A turn of the political wheel had placed the English Conservatives on top and lowered the Liberals. Not long afterward a young and presumptuous member of the ruling government, who was sitting opposite a member of the defeated party at a London dinner party, took that time to say: "Well, Mr. Blank, how do you like being an ex?" "I should like it better if we had been succeeded by the y's" (wise), instantly retorted the Liberal.

## THE STEAMBOAT.

Ancient Craft That Suggested the Modern Monarchs of the Sea.

The first steamboat was built by Dennis Papin, who navigated it safely down the Fulda as long ago as 1707. Unfortunately this pioneer craft was destroyed by jealous sailors, and even the very memory of it was lost for three-quarters of a century. In 1775 Perrier, another Frenchman, built an experimental steam vessel at Paris. Eight years later, in 1783, Jouffroy took up the idea that had been evolved by Papin and Perrier and built a steamer, which did good service for some time on the Saone.

The first American to attempt to apply steam to navigation was John Fitch, a Connecticut mechanic, who made his initial experiments in the year 1785. To what extent Fitch was indebted to the three illustrious French inventors named above we are not informed, but that his models were original there is not the least doubt. In the first he employed a large pipe kettle for generating the steam, the motive power being side paddles worked after the fashion of oars on a common row-boat. In the second Fitch craft the same mode of propulsion was adopted with the exception that the paddles were made to imitate a revolving wheel and were fixed to the stern, clearly foreshadowing the present stern wheeler.

This last mentioned boat was the first American steam vessel that can be pronounced a success. It made its first trip to Burlington in July, 1788. But, after all, it was not until after the opening of the present century that steam navigation started into actual life. In 1807 Robert Fulton, who every school child knows was an American, in conjunction with one Robert R. Livingston, built the Clermont and established a regular packet service between New York and Albany.

The success of this undertaking was so satisfactory that four new boats were built before the end of 1811, at least two of them being designed for service in other rivers.

**A Typical Whitman Story.**  
Here is an incident which, if not true, is good enough to be. The scene was Fowler & Wells' office in New York, where believers in phrenology went to have their bumps examined. Whitman has derided bumps in the Eagle, yet in his poems he shows a half belief in the so-called science, and he familiarly haunted the little shop with its charts, its busts and its cranks. One day a friend found Whitman there in his slouch hat, corduroy trousers, black silk tie and flannel shirt, leaning against one of the book counters and looking with a sort of infantile surprise and perplexity after a figure that had just stamped out in a tempest of wrath. "What's the matter, Whitman?" asked the newcomer.

Walt replied: "Did you notice that fellow who passed you at the door? Well, he was fool enough to lend me \$500, and now he is darned fool enough to think I can pay it."—Charles M. Skinner in Atlantic.

**Disgraceful.**  
"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Mrs. Scaddles' embonpoint is rather getting the better of her lately?" "Is it?" her hostess asked. "I knew she was a steady golf player, but I didn't know she'd took up any of these other games. Josiah thinks it would be more to her credit if she looked after her children a little now and then."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## NO ESCAPE

Boric acid in the soup, Wood alcohol in wine, Catsups dyed a lurid hue By using aniline

The old ground hulls of cocoanuts Served to us as spoons; And the germs of typhoid fever Are dashed out with the loes.

The milk—the kind the old cow gives Way down at Cloverside— It's one-third milk and water, and— Two-thirds formaldehyde.

The syrup's bleached by using tin, And honey's just glucose, And what the fancy butter is, The goodness gracious knows!

The olive oil's of cottonseed, There's alum in the bread; It's really a surprise to me The whole durned race ain't dead.

Meantime all the germs and things Are buzzing fit to kill; If the food you eat don't git you, The goldarned microbes will.

**YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER**  
Such Was the Remarkable Record of the Year 1816

While every one is speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, I have gathered for your readers some reliable facts of the year 1816, known as "the year without a summer." Few persons now living can recollect it, but it was the coldest ever known through Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during each month of the year.

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused a great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice and a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkably frosty than smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn killed, and fields again and again replanted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing killed. Fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, several in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise in the river. The suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were only passable with boats.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed, some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England state "that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripened in the New England and Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for the need of the spring of 1817. It sold at from \$4 to \$5 a bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty; ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice were common.

November was cold and blustering. Snow fell so as to make good sleighing.

December was unusually mild and comfortable.

The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called, in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.

The average wholesale price of flour during that year in the Philadelphia market was \$13 a barrel. The average price of wheat in England was 93 shillings a quarter.

## CONDENSED NEWS

Brief Items of Interest for the Busy Reader

County Treasurer McFarland of Augusta county, last week made the last payment on their hands some new court house.

Dowie, after playing his part as Elijah III., now seems about to assume the role of Ezra, and has announced his intention of rebuilding Jerusalem.

The first woman to receive the M. A. degree from the University of South Carolina is Miss Jacqueline S. Epps, daughter of former Congressman J. F. Epps of Virginia.

Bituminous coal operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are preparing to demand a reduction of twenty per cent. in wages at the joint conference with the miners next month.

The messenger boys of the Western Union in Richmond went on a strike Tuesday last because of a cut of about 25% in pay for the delivery and collection of messages. The management employed negro boys in their places.

The largest shipment of apples ever left New York arrived at Bremen Thursday on the North German Lloyd steamer Main, which sailed from New York, November 10th. It consisted of 22,929 barrels and 1,540 boxes.

Isaac Mitnicks, a native of Russia, known as "Patriarch of the Ghetto," aged 109 years, is dead in New York. The total number of his descendants number 91, including 7 children, 73 grandchildren, 9 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

A mysterious contagious disease has been prevalent in sections of Frederick and Clarke counties, Va., and Jefferson county, W. Va., for some weeks, and which is variously declared to be small pox, chicken-pox and Cuban itch. The disease is being treated as smallpox, however, and whole communities are in quarantine.

Some of the Republican leaders are urging the President not to ask the retirement of Perry S. Heath as secretary of the National Republican Committee, as they say this would be unwise. Mr. Heath, who has just been severely scored for his connection with the postoffice frauds, might "peach" if he is crowded.

A cablegram announces the death of H. C. Staymaster of Alexandria, Va., an American missionary, and the drowning of twenty-three of the native crew by the capsizing of a boat on the Congo river in Central Africa. The boat was the "Lapsley," and was the missionary craft of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Lapsley was built and launched in Richmond city about two years ago and immediately shipped to Africa.

What is said to be the first shipment of tin ore ever made from this country to Europe is now at Galfrey, S. C., awaiting shipment to Liverpool via New York. The tin deposits are on the place of Captain S. S. Ross of Cherokee county. In three months in a very crude manner he has mined twenty tons of the ore, from which it is said he will realize \$300 a ton. He has not sufficient capital to build a smelter, hence the shipment of ore to England.

A dispatch from Washington says that railroad freight rates are to be increased on many classifications throughout the Southern States in the course of the next few weeks. This was the decision reached at the meeting of the Southern Traffic Association, held in that city. It is stated that the freight on some classifications are to be lowered. The railroad officials justify the increasing of rates by the statement that in Virginia, Georgia, and other Southern States, railroad taxation has been largely increased, and it is necessary to raise money to meet this new demand.

The State Grand Lodge of Masons at their meeting held last week in Richmond, elected the following officers: Grand Master, Thomas N. Davis, of Lynchburg; Deputy Grand Master, K. Kemper, of Alexandria; Grand Senior Warden, S. J. Quinn, of Fredericksburg; Grand Junior Warden, J. W. Eggleston, of Richmond; Grand Treasurer, Fred W. Pleasant, of Richmond; Grand Secretary, George W. Carrington, of Richmond; Grand Chaplain, George H. Ray; Grand Tiler, W. C. Kilkinson; Grand Senior Deacon, J. W. Kellam, Accomack; Grand Junior Deacon, W. B. McChesney, Staunton.

**Millionaires' Poor Stomach**  
The worn-out stomach of the over-fed millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among the entire system and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c.

For sale by B. H. Gorrell, druggist